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MAR 26 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in the back of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Corrigan House

other names/site number "Nagirroc"

2. Location

street & number 463 Sapphire Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Sarasota N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34234

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 4/19/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for Guy M. Kappler Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5/26/94
Entered in the National Register

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation clay tile
walls stucco

roof ceramic tile

other wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)



8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926-1944

Significant Dates

1926

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

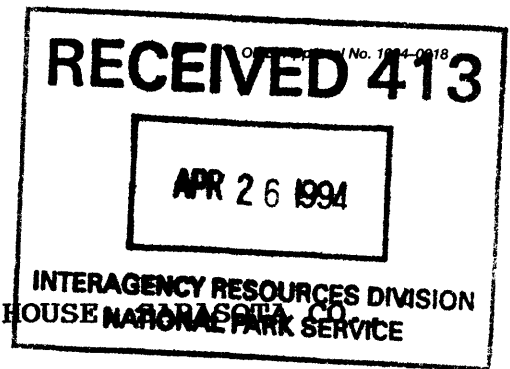
Name of repository:

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National Park Service

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CORRIGAN HOUSE SARASOTA, FLORIDA
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



SUMMARY

The Corrigan House ("NAGIRROC"), is located at 463 Sapphire Drive, Sarasota, Florida. Construction of the two-story residence was completed in 1926. The rectangular, Mediterranean Revival style house is constructed of hollow clay tile with a rough textured stuccoed exterior. The foundation is also of hollow clay tile. The house has a complex gable roof surfaced in Spanish barrel tile, with the exception of an inset courtyard/atrium, which has a flat asphalt shingle roof and a skylight. The house has three stuccoed masonry chimneys. The Corrigan house is noteworthy for its architectural detail, size, and excellent execution. It is well maintained and retains its architectural integrity.

SETTING

The Corrigan House is located in the Sapphire Shores subdivision, approximately two and one-half miles from the downtown commercial area of Sarasota. The Sapphire Shores subdivision is a residential neighborhood containing approximately 20 homes dating from the 1920s, all designed in the popular Mediterranean Revival style. They are scattered randomly throughout the subdivision. Approximately fifty percent of these are smaller than the Corrigan house. Several of these, as well as several of the larger examples, have been altered, some extensively. The remainder and majority of the surrounding housing stock consist of 1940s to 1970s ranch and split level style structures constructed after World War II. Sapphire Drive, on which the Corrigan House is located, contains no other houses predating the 1940s. The homes on Sapphire Drive are primarily one-story ranch style homes. Sapphire Drive is one block in length, running east and west. On the west end of the street is a small inlet of Sarasota Bay and on the east is Bayshore Road, a north/south residential street that for several miles north of the Corrigan house follows along the coastline of Sarasota Bay. The Caples'-Ringlings' Estates Historic District (NR 3/5/1987) is approximately 1/4 mile north.

The Corrigan house is sited on a large lot (just less than 1 acre), with heavy vegetation, two massive banyan trees and several citrus trees. A stuccoed masonry privacy wall with a decorative wrought iron gate, not original to the site,

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completely encloses the large rear and side yards (photo 1). Automobile access is provided through elaborate paired wrought iron gates which are also not original to the site.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Corrigan House originally was designed as two intersecting two-story wings (each with a gable roof) and a small one-story, flat-roofed section at the rear (photo 2). Between 1926 and 1928 the residence was enlarged by an extension to the one-story rear block of the house and the addition of a second story, thus creating a U-shape plan with a courtyard area in the center of the U. A solar heating system was also installed at this time (photo 3).

The main facade of the Corrigan House faces south and is set back approximately 30 feet from the street (photo 4). The facade is asymmetrical, with the entrance offset to the west. An elaborate cornice and entablature of cast stone surmounts the ornate entry door (photo 5). Centered above the door, within the surround, is the Corrigan family crest. Flanking the entry are 6/6, double hung, sash windows.

The end bay of the facade, on the east, contains paired arched window openings containing fixed glass on the first floor. Immediately above, on the second floor, is a 6/6 sash window set in a slightly projecting panel with a decorative console. On the second floor above the entrance surround are four arched windows that were originally multi-light wood casements, but which now contain fixed glass windows. The decorative exterior wrought iron grills are not original (photos 4 and 5).

The front entry door is original as are all of the 6/6 and 4/4, double hung sash windows. The windows on the west elevation are 8/8 vinyl replacements and two windows on the first floor of the west and north elevations are aluminum awning replacements (photo 6). In addition, two narrow fixed leaded glass windows and paired French doors, added in the 1980s, on the east facade (photo 7) and a small rectangular fixed stained glass window on the west elevation are not original to the house. All of these replacement windows are within unaltered original openings.

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A rectangular-shaped inset atrium or courtyard, on the east elevation, was originally constructed with an open exterior end (photo 3). The space also originally contained a decorative tiled fountain at its center. The fountain was removed sometime prior to 1967. Between 1928 and 1932, the courtyard was covered with a flat roof. A single interior French door from the second floor hall opened out onto the roof which then became a sundeck. A decorative iron railing was utilized for safety. A curved skylight with a metal frame was also installed to add light to the enclosed space. Eventually, the entire first floor atrium was completely enclosed with wood framing and large glass openings (photo 8). The room retains its original glazed green floor tile and pecky cypress ceiling beams.

Interior

The interior plan of the house incorporates over 3500 square feet of living space. Within that space are a living room, dining room, music room, library, kitchen, pantry, and bath on the first floor. All interior walls are plaster and the house retains its original oak flooring. The living room features an elaborate carved stone fireplace mantle with a raised brick hearth. The room is finished with a cornice molding, applied painted cypress beams and textured stuccoed walls and ceiling. The dining room features cornice and chair rail molding, wainscot panelling and the original chandelier. The library has its original wainscoting and elaborate carved stone fireplace surround and mantle. The stairway to the second floor retains its original wrought iron railing.

On the second floor a hallway connects four bedrooms and three baths. A large dressing area is off the master bedroom. A fireplace in the master bedroom has been sealed off within the wall.

ALTERATIONS

The 1926-28 addition to the house provided space for an enlarged kitchen on the first floor and a large master suite on the second floor. The addition also incorporated a chimney on the east end wall of the rear facade. At the same time, the original inset open courtyard was enclosed with framing and

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screening. In the 1980s the courtyard was enclosed with fixed glass and wood framing, the original windows on the front facade were replaced with fixed glass within the original openings, and a bathroom was added on the second floor at the northwest corner of the building. This room addition is expressed on the exterior by a slightly lower roof line (photo 9).

NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

In the early 1950s, a swimming pool was added off the central courtyard on the east side of the residential structure. A vaulted screen cage over the pool was added in the late 1980s (photo 10).

A two car garage, built in the late 1940s or early 1950s, to replace an earlier structure that burned, has a flat roof trimmed in barrel tile. A small masonry garden shed with a flat roof is attached to the rear privacy wall of the property (photo 11). The single aluminum awning window and the front entry door are replacements. The building is no longer structurally sound.

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SUMMARY

The Corrigan House ("Nagirroc"), at 463 Sapphire Drive, Sarasota, Florida, is significant under Criterion C for its architecture. The residence is an exemplary example of the Mediterranean Revival Style popularized in Sarasota and throughout Florida during the 1920s. Unfortunately, the architect of this impressive residence has not been identified. The house was designed and constructed to comply with the architectural guidelines of the Sapphire Shores Subdivision, which required that all homes must be Spanish, Italian, or Moorish. Although the house was enlarged sometime between 1926 and 1928, shortly after it was completed, it continues to retain most of its original architectural detail and character.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Although some settlement had taken place during the early 1880s, the Sarasota Bay region remained one of the most desolate sections of the United States. In 1884, British capitalists, under the auspices of the Florida Mortgage and Investment Co., purchased 50,000 acres of real estate in the Sarasota area for the establishment of a colony. The colony never achieved success, but the Florida Mortgage & Investment Co. did build a wharf and create a few streets. Eventually a little business section grew up around Main and Palm where a post office had been established. In 1900, Sarasota was not much larger than it had been fifteen years earlier.

The town of Sarasota was incorporated in 1902. The completion of a railroad line by the United States and West Indies Railroad and Steamship Company (later known as the Seaboard Airline Railroad) in 1903, marked a significant turning point for Sarasota. Rail service brought numerous manufactured goods and building materials not previously available in Sarasota. Markets for Sarasota's fishing, citrus and agricultural industries were expanded, and commerce began to increase. Tourists and settlers were then attracted to the area, and the population began to grow. By 1907, taxes were being levied on real estate and, beginning in 1908, Sarasota sold bonds to provide the conveniences of a modern city. In 1911, a bond issue was passed to pay for Sarasota's first water works and sewer system. By 1913, Sarasota had two banks, telephone service, electricity, and recreational facilities. All of these improvements generated residential and commercial construction

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and brought new growth to Sarasota. Buildings began to spring up in downtown Sarasota to serve the growing population that numbered an estimated 1276 by early 1912.

During the 1920s, residential subdivisions were platted throughout an expanded Sarasota city limits. Cheap land prices and the promise of quick profits swept the city into a spiral of development. Suburban residential areas grew rapidly as the city evolved from a fishing village to a resort community. Construction following World War I produced what would become a modern city and brought a new architectural identity to Sarasota. The Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean styles, popularized by Addison Mizner in Palm Beach, were reflected in Sarasota architecture.

One of the subdivisions developed during the Boom period was Sapphire Shores, located in the northern section of Sarasota. The area had originally been platted by C.N. Thompson, the man who sold John Ringling, of circus fame, his property for the Ringling Museum and his home, Ca'd'zan. Thompson had purchased the property in 1895. In early 1925, Walter Bryson, who owned Bryson Paving Company in Jacksonville, Florida, acting for Brywill Realty Company, replatted the four blocks south of the Ringling Museum as the Sapphire Shores subdivision. Several of John and Charles Ringling's friends and contemporaries built homes in the area before the real estate market turned sour. Originally, the subdivision deed restrictions required that all homes must be Spanish, Italian, or Moorish. Building materials were required to be hollow tile, cement block, or similar construction. No horses, cattle, hogs or poultry could be kept or raised. Brywill can be credited with the curving streets and the tall Washingtonian Palms that distinguish the area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Charles E. Corrigan was the first occupant of the property although it does not appear that he initiated construction. Newspaper articles in 1928 refer to the fact that he enlarged the house after he purchased it in 1926, suggesting that the home was already constructed. The family called the house, "Nagirroc", which is derived from spelling Corrigan backwards. Corrigan, a New York native and a pioneer in the electrical industry, came to Sarasota to retire, but instead became an active and public spirited citizen and philanthropist.

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Corrigan was briefly engaged in business in Minneapolis before organizing the American Electric Vehicle Company in Chicago in 1892. He is credited with being the first to build an electrically driven vehicle and the first to publish an automobile catalogue in the United States. In 1896, Corrigan received permission from the Chicago Park Commission for his machines to operate in the city parks. Up to that time no "horseless carriages" had been allowed to travel any of the park boulevards or drives. In 1900, he received similar permission from the Park Commission of New York City. In the same year, Corrigan was awarded a gold medal by the French government at the Paris Exposition for his leadership in the production of electric automobiles.

Corrigan quit the automobile business in 1901 and engaged in the manufacture of flexible conduits. He became Vice President of the Osborn Flexible Conduit Company of New York. This company which he later merged with the National Metal Molding Company.

Upon Mr. Corrigan's retirement, he and his wife established their winter home in Sarasota in 1922 and immediately became actively identified with the city's civic and social affairs. The couple won the high regard of their fellow citizens because of their many philanthropic deeds and the support they gave to every project for the betterment of the city. He was always the first to respond when called upon to attend meetings in the interest of the city. As a hobby, Mr. Corrigan established a poultry farm near Bradenton, known as Crescent Farms, which he developed into one of the largest and most scientifically operated poultry farms in the nation.

Corrigan was on the board of the American National Bank and was a vice president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was the first president of the prestigious Whitfield Country Club in northern Sarasota, organized in 1926. He was also a devout and active member of St. Martha's Catholic Church. Corrigan and John Ringling were close friends. Upon hearing of Corrigan's death in 1928, Ringling said, "Florida and particularly Sarasota has lost a great citizen."

Upon her husband's death, Mrs. Corrigan remained active in community and civic affairs in Sarasota. The Corrigan's daughter, Ruth Frauenheim, and her family took up residency with Mrs. Corrigan in the house. Mrs. Corrigan continued to occupy the home until 1952 and retained ownership until 1955. She died in Sarasota in 1960.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Corrigan House is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style and one of the most substantial and well maintained residences in this section of Sarasota. The house was constructed in 1926, but enlarged to its present size and configuration by 1928. The house occupies three blocks in the Sapphire Shores Subdivision, developed beginning in 1925 by Walter Bryson.

The Mediterranean Revival Style

The Mediterranean Revival style first gained prominence in California during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This style was further popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and the work of transplanted Eastern architect, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The style became another choice in the stock borrowed from European architecture, so popular with American architects at the time. What was known in the 1920s as the "Spanish boom" incorporated stylistic qualities of Spanish, Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate styles and is generally called Mediterranean Revival. For Florida, the Mediterranean Revival style proved a perfect marketing device for resort communities such as Sarasota, conveying the exotic beauty of the area, while also drawing upon a remote link to the Spanish Colonial heritage. In the mid 1920s, the most fantastic examples of the Mediterranean Revival Style appeared in Sarasota. Prior to the 1920s, houses in Sarasota were generally of more classic, or urban, Italian Renaissance inspiration. The Boom Time architecture of the 1920s was more romantic and imaginative. Its success may have been the result of its appeal to Sarasotans' sense of history and the association (though inaccurate) with what the early Spanish explorers and settlers must have built. It is as likely that an analogy was made between the mild climate of the Mediterranean coasts and that of Sarasota, and that the architecture of the former was therefore determined to be appropriate for the latter. Regardless of rationale, the Mediterranean Revival style was soon the prevalent design idiom for most buildings in Sarasota in the 1920s with several elements constituting the style in general. The desire for Mediterranean Revival style houses grew and even small houses borrowed from the style. The romanticism of the style exemplified the magic and

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excitement of Florida during the Boom time period and complimented the 1920s prosperity and sense of well-being.

The elevation of the Mediterranean Revival building was often asymmetrical, and usually one or two stories in height. It usually contained at least one dominating feature with vertical emphasis. These structures were accentuated with a range of decorative elements depending on the cost of the structure. These included ornate glazed tile; wrought iron used on balconies, gates and window grills and as other ornamentation; pecky cypress doors and trim; and muntined casement windows, often with awnings. Many of these features are seen in the Corrigan house which is especially distinguished by its elaborate entry treatment, textured stucco wall surface, and arched window openings.

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Grismer, Karl H. The Story of Sarasota. Tampa: Florida Growers Press, 1946.

Hatten, Hap. Tropical Splendor. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Obituary File Clippings, Sarasota Herald Tribune and Miscellaneous Newspaper Clippings, Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources.

Plat Map of Sapphire Shores, 1925. Plat Map Files, Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources.

Polk, R.L. and Co., R.L. Polk Directories, Sarasota City Directories, 1926-1988.

Sanborn Insurance Co. "Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Sarasota, Florida." 1929

Miscellaneous Collections

Written and photographic collection of Corrigan descendants. In possession of Ruth Frauenheim and William Brown, Sarasota, Florida

Interviews By Mikki Hartig:

Baker, James F., former owner of property, 15 February 1992, Bradenton, Florida.

Brown, William. Corrigan grandson. 18 February 1992, Siesta Key, Florida.

Frauenheim, Ruth, Corrigan granddaughter. 10 February 1992, Sarasota, Florida.

Froeter, Jack, former owner of property. 29 February 1992, Sarasota, Florida.

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Kennedy, Caroline, neighbor and personal friend of the Corrigan family during the time they owned the property. 10 February 1992, Sarasota, Florida.

Mills, William. 4 January 1992. Sarasota, Florida.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Sapphire Shores, lots 30, 31 and 32, block B; Sarasota,
Florida.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel
historically associated with the Corrigan house.

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FLORIDA**

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1. Corrigan House
2. Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. January, 1993
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services, 3708 Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Fl. 34239
6. Perimeter wall and gate, looking north.
7. 1 of 13

Items 1 and 2 are identical for the remaining photographs; except for the historical photos, items 3-5 are also identical for the remaining photographs

3. Unknown
4. c.1926
5. Mary Alice Grant, 743 Magellan Drive, Sarasota, Fl. 34243
6. Main (south) facade on left; east elevation on right; original garage in background. View looking northwest.
7. 2 of 13

3. Unknown
4. c.1932
5. Mary Alice Grant, 743 Magellan Drive, Sarasota, Fl. 34243
6. Main (south) facade on left; east elevation on right; original garage with second floor addition in background. View looking northwest.
7. 3 of 13

6. Main (south) facade, view looking north.
7. 4 of 13

6. Detail, front entry porch, view looking north.
7. 5 of 13

6. West elevation, view looking southeast.
7. 6 of 13

6. Pool cage; partial view of east elevation; view looking northwest.
7. 7 of 13

6. Detail, looking west toward enclosed atrium space.
7. 8 of 13

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6. Rear (north) elevation on left; east elevation on right.
View looking southeast.
7. 9 of 13

6. Pool and pool cage, east elevation. View looking west.
7. 10 of 13

6. Garden shed, camera facing northwest.
7. 11 of 13

3. Unknown
4. c.1926
5. Mary Alice Grant, 743 Magellan Drive, Sarasota, Fl. 34243
6. West elevation on right; main (south) facade on left. View
looking northeast.
7. 12 of 13

3. Unknown
4. c.1926
5. Mary Alice Grant, 743 Magellan Drive, Sarasota, Fl. 34243
6. Detail, main (south) facade; view looking north.
7. 13 of 13

CORRIGAN HOUSE
SARASOTA CO.. FL.



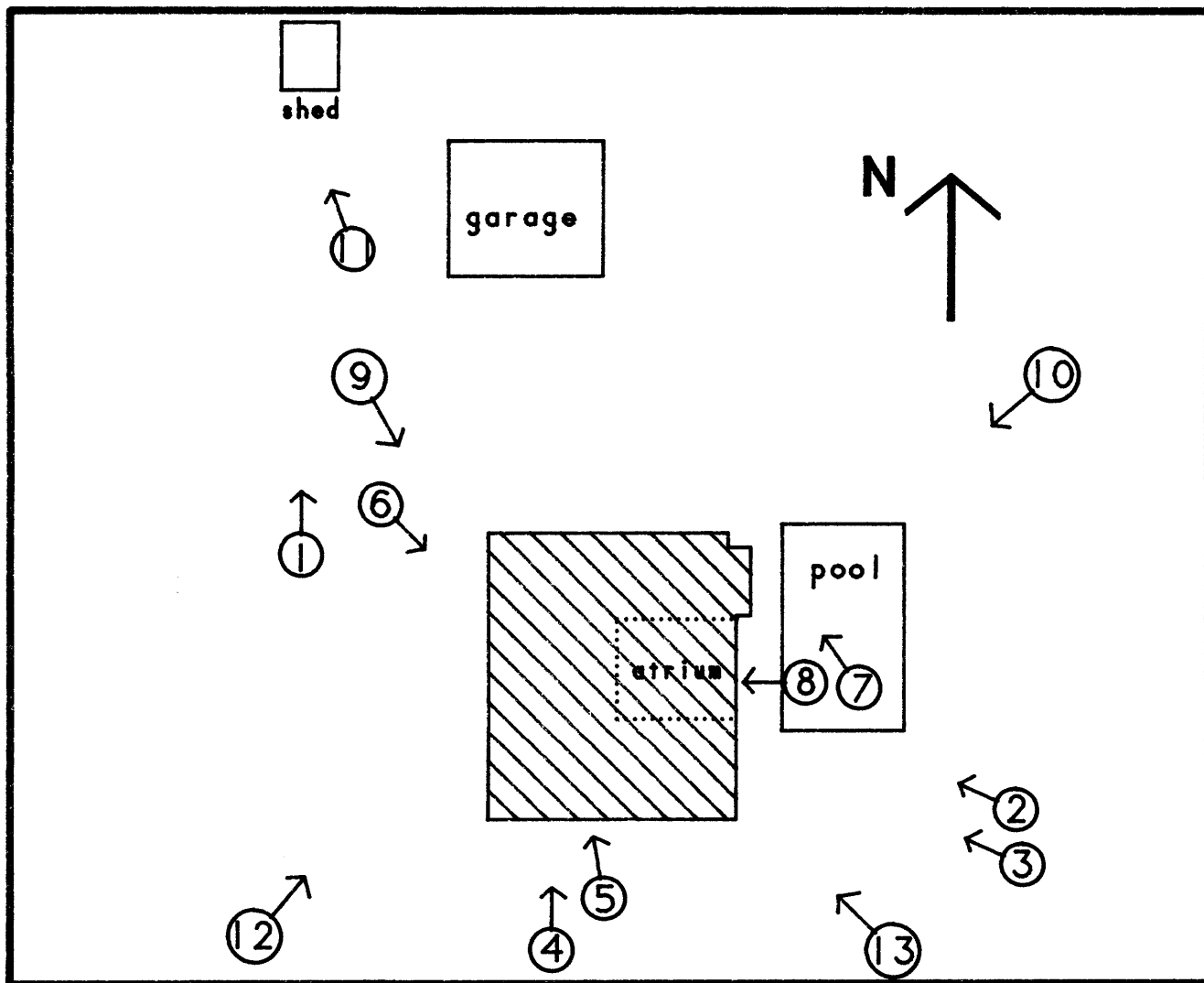
Boundary 

Photo Direction 

Approx. scale: 1/2" = 12'

Contributing Building 



Sapphire Drive